

# EDWIN MARKHAM'S SHRINE HAS PARADISE MEDICATION

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Chief Justice Presents Memorial and President Accepts for the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYR

Edifice Represents Grateful Heart of America, Executive Says.

'TEMPLE FOR HIM ALONE'

Former President Called the Man of Surpassing Tenderness—Speeches in Full.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Following are the speeches of Chief Justice Taft in presenting the Lincoln memorial to the nation and that of President Harding, in full, in acceptance:

Chief Justice Taft's Speech.

"The American people have waited fifty-seven years for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries and he stands grandly alone. His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him.

"Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved, seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

"Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose.

"Mr. President, in the name of the commission, I have the honor to deliver this Lincoln Memorial into your keeping."

President Harding's Speech.

Mr. Chief Justice: It is a supreme satisfaction officially to accept on behalf of the Government this superb monument to the savior of the Republic. No official duty could be more welcome, no official function more pleasing. This memorial edifice is a noble tribute gratefully bestowed, and in its offering is the reverent heart of America; in its dedication is the consciousness of reverence and gratitude heartily expressed.

Somewhat my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true meaning of Lincoln is in his place to-day in the heart of American citizenship, though nearly half a century has passed since his colossal services to his country were rendered in every moment of his life in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rouse our hopes and to rekindle our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unflinching faith in the Union these triumphs could not have been.

No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumentally and more gloriously portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see, and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the words used, but all are agreed about the rugged greatness and the surpassing tenderness and unflinching wisdom of this martyr.

History is concerned with the things accomplished. Biography deals with the methods and the individual attributes which led to the accomplishment. The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, though that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages. The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have bailed its extension. Healing human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the Republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition. Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the confidence handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and built in their inspired genius. The Union must be preserved. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, stole the heart to sanction every crime, every blot of blood.

Here was the great experiment—populism—government by the people—union—menaced by greed expressed in human chattels. With the greed restricted and unwarmed, he could temporize. When the Federal authority and the nation's Union it pronounced its own doom. In the first inaugural he quoted and reiterated his own oft-repeated utterance—"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He believed in maintaining inviolate the rights of the States but he believed no less firmly in the perpetuity of the union of the States. The Union, having been contracted, could not be dissolved except by consent of all parties to the contract. He recognized the conflicting viewpoints, differing policies and unbalanced questions. But there were constitutional methods of settlement and these must be employed.

In the first inaugural address he

## Markham's Poem on Lincoln

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SOME of the striking portions of Edwin Markham's poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People," declaimed by him to-day, are:

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;  
The smack and tang of elemental things;  
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;  
The goodwill of the rain that loves all leaves;  
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;  
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;  
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;  
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;  
The secrecy of streams that make their way  
Under the mountain to the rifted rock;  
The tolerance and equity of light  
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower  
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—  
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn  
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,  
He drank the valorous youth of a new world.  
The strength of virgin forests broad his mind,  
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.  
His words were oaks in acorns, and his thoughts  
Were roots that firmly gripped the granite truth.

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down  
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs  
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,  
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

stressed the great general principle that "in our constitutional controversies we divide into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative, for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If the minority in such cases will secede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them.

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations are always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiment. In so governing, it is essential that necessity fly to anarchy or despotism."

Here spoke the statesman, proclaiming deliberate public opinion as the supreme power of civilization, easily to be written into law when conviction should command. It ought to be tonic to the waning confidence of those to-day who give impact to that emphasized minority views are not hurried into the majority expressions of the Republic. Deliberate public opinion never fails.

Later, closing his first inaugural, when anxiety gripped the nation, then spoke the generous, forgiving, sympathetic man of undaunted faith:

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

But he appealed in vain. Passion was aflame and war was made the arbiter. Americans fought Americans with equal courage and valor. There was an ambiguity in the Constitution which only a baptism in blood could efface. One may only speculate on another might have done, but fate seems to have summed the one great hero to lead to the Union's salvation.

His faith was inspiring, his resolution commanding, his sympathy reassuring, his simplicity ennobling, his patience unflinching. He was faith, patience and courage, with his head bowed and his eyes turned to the stars which raged about his feet.

No leader was ever more unsparringly criticized or more bitterly assailed. He was assailed by angry tongues and ridiculed in press and speech, until he drank from as bitter a cup as was ever put to human lips, but his faith was unshaken and his patience never exhausted. Some one sent me recently an illumined and framed quotation which fell from his lips when the storm of criticism was at its height:

"If I were trying to read," he said, "much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If it end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

He knew, of course, before the assassin robbed him of fuller realization, that the end was bringing him out all right. He knew when words were sheathed and guns laid down, that the Union he saved was riveted anew and made forever indissoluble. He knew that in the great crucible of fire and blood the dross had been burned from the misdirected patriotism of second-rate statesmen and gold restored to shining stars in dear Old Glory again. He knew he had freed a race of bondmen and had given to the world the costly but the perpetuity of the American Union. But I cannot restrain the wish that he might somehow know of the monuments to his memory throughout the world, and that he is dedicating to-day, on behalf of a grateful nation, this matchless memorial, whose forty-eight columns, representing forty-eight states in the concord of union, testify that the "end brought him out all right."

Reflecting now on the lampooning and heedless attack and unjustifiable abuse which bruited his name and tested his patience we may accept his expression as one of the abused privileges under popular government, when passion sways and bitterness inspires, but for which there is compensation in the assurance that when men have their feet firmly planted in the right and do the very best they can and "keep on doing it" they come out all right in the end and all the storm does not amount to anything.

He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperiled union. He first appealed, and then commanded, and left the Union secure and the nation supreme. He was a leadership for a great crisis, made loftier because of the inherent righteousness of his cause and the sublimity of his own faith. Washington inspired belief in the Republic in its heroic beginning, Lincoln proved his quality in the heroic preservation. The Old World had been unchallenged for all successful time. Not only was our nation given a new birth of freedom, but democracy was given a new sanction by that hand of divinity itself which has written the rights of human kind and pointed the way to their enjoyment. Abraham Lincoln was no superman.

Like the great Washington, whose monumental shaft towers nearby as a fit companion to the memorial we dedicate to-day, the two testifying the grateful love of all Americans to founder and savior—like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demigods in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we will understand this fact. It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority, in time of stress, men big enough and strong enough to meet all demands.

Washington and Lincoln offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment. In the very beginning our American democracy turned to Washington, the aristocrat, for leadership in revolution, and the greater task of founding permanent institutions. The wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton and Franklin was proven in Lincoln, the child of privation, of hardship, of barren environment and meager opportunity, rose to unquestioned leadership when disunion threatened.

Lincoln came almost as humbly as the Child of Bethlehem. His parents were unlettered, his home was devoid of every element of culture and refinement. He was no infant prodigy, no luxury facilitated or privilege hastened his development, but he had a God-given intellect, a love for work, a willingness to labor and a purpose to succeed.

Biographies differ about his ambition, but Harnden, who knew him as did no other, says he was greatly ambitious. I can believe that. Ambition is a commendable attribute, without which no man succeeds. Only inconceivable ambition imperils success. Lincoln was modest, but he was sure of himself, and always greatly simple. There was his appeal to the confidence of his country. When he believed a nation was right, a nation believed him to be right, and offered all in his support.

His work was so colossal, in the face of the discouraging odds, that one will dispute that he was incomparably the greatest of our presidents. He came to authority when the Republic was beset by foes at home and abroad, when the Union was in peril, and he was right, a nation believed him to be right, and offered all in his support.

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This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us to-day, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in that he had his ten thousand sorrow-dispersed in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved "his boys" in the army, and would have softened his anguish to know that played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored.

How he would have been exalted by the words of the Union after "the mystic chords" were "touched by the better angels of our nature." How it would comfort his great soul to see the monuments to his memory throughout the world, and that he is dedicating to-day, on behalf of a grateful nation, this matchless memorial, whose forty-eight columns, representing forty-eight states in the concord of union, testify that the "end brought him out all right."

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More how his great American heart would be aglow to note how resolutely we are going on, always on, holding to constitutional methods, amending to meet the requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majority rule, properly restrained, which is "the only true sovereign of a free people," and working to the attainment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic.

Fifty-seven years ago this people gave from their ranks, sprung from their own fiber, this plain man, holding the common ideals. They gave him first to service of the nation in the hour of peril, then to their Pantheon of fame. With them, and by them, he is enshrined and exalted forever.

To-day American gratitude, love and appreciation, give to Abraham Lincoln this lone white temple, a Pantheon for him alone.

## HARDING ACCEPTS LINCOLN MEMORIAL AS A SHRINE

Continued from First Page.

Howard Taft. Former President Wilson, who had been invited to participate in the tribute to Lincoln, did not risk the discomforts of the hot sun and tremendous crowds upon the advice of his physician.

With the President also were Vice-President Coolidge, Uncle Joe Cannon and former Senator Shelby M. Culom of Illinois, the latter two of whom knew Lincoln. The place of honor was given to Major George W. Evans, chief disbursing officer of the Interior Department. Major Evans at 88 is the only living official appointee by President Lincoln, who accompanied the body of the immortal President to Springfield. Robert T. Lincoln, alert at the age of 78 and bearing little resemblance to his illustrious father, also was present.

Grand Army Represented.

At the bottom of the steps leading to the open chamber in which sits the brooding Lincoln were the representatives of the Grand Army that he summoned to fight for the emancipation of the black race from the bonds of slavery. Some of these veterans themselves were black, gray of hair and bowed with age.

Seated among them were two or three women who saw service in the civil war. They struggled bravely against the exactions of age, divided only by an aisle were three rows of Confederate veterans in their gray uniforms, matching in age and feebleness the men against whom they fought sixty years ago, but all now on amiable and even affectionate terms.

These were the central figures of the dedication of the memorial to the Commander in Chief for and against whom they both fought. The Stars and Stripes proudly fluttering in a refreshing breeze was the only flag the Old Boys in Blue or Gray saluted as they came to attention several times during the ceremonies.

But there were other heroes grouped beyond the roadway, some wearing the steel helmets of the world war and quite as devout in paying tribute to the immortal Lincoln as the "Boys of '61," both blue and gray.

World War Wounded There.

A place was made for maimed, wounded and helpless victims of German savagery on French and Belgian battlefields. There were 200 of these children of the world war, some under the ministering care of Red Cross nurses. The veterans of the civil war opened their arms to these boys as they marched by them to take their places at the post of honor fifty feet below the chiseled figure of Lincoln. Back of Lincoln was a marble coned lagoon in the center of which was mirrored the facade of the great Doric memorial as the sun descended.

Some of the men who bore proudly aloft the national flag on foreign battlefields and who joined in paying tribute to Lincoln were Filipinos, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans, subjects of foreign sovereignties in Lincoln's time. Conspicuous in the great concourse which heard from a vast distance the voice of their President and other participants in the ceremonies were thousands of negro men, women and children, whose fervent interest was indubitable.

The ceremonies incidental to the acceptance by the nation of the memorial were simple as the great war President would have ordered them—as simple and free from elaborate or incongruous ornamentation as the edifice itself, splendidly impressive as it is.

Arrival of the President.

The boys in Blue and the Gray and the younger boys in the steel helmets—or on crutches—were in their places when the Marine Band escorted the arrival of the President and Mrs. Harding.

The President received a cordial welcome as, with Mrs. Harding, he traversed the lane between the Blue and the Gray and mounted the twenty-six steps to the platform at the foot of the sculptured Lincoln. Chief Justice Taft and the others of the Memorial Commission received the President while the band delighted the hearts of the boys in Gray by rendering songs dear to the Southern heart—not omitting the always popular "Dixie."

Chief Justice Taft called on the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Lincoln attended services and where the "Lincoln pew" is preserved, to pronounce the invocation. Following the deeply fervent appeal for Divine blessing on the country and its people there came the most picturesque incident of the ceremony.

Chief Justice Taft called on Gen. John L. Clem of the Grand Army of the Republic, who delivered a short address preliminary to the presentation made of colors by the Grand Army. To the guard of honor, grouped at the bottom of the stairs and helping hold aloft the national flag, Gen. Clem in the formula of the service, commanded the colors be brought to the steps facing the figure of Lincoln. The Old Boys in Blue executed the maneuver with businesslike precision, showing they had not forgotten their training, while the Old Boys in Gray cheered them—and the flag. Their encouragement was taken up by the throng grouped in formal lines or standing at attention under the trees.

The presentation of the colors, which were planted squarely between the Old Boys in Blue and the Old Boys in Gray while the band rendered the national anthem, occupied five minutes. The closing feature of it bore testimony to the agility of at least two of the Old Boys in Blue. One of them gripped an old Winchester of the type used in the civil war; the other a floral anchor. Right sprightly did they obey the order of Gen. Clem and mount the steps to place the emblems of the Army and of the Navy to the right and left of the statue.

Dr. Moton's Tribute.

When they returned to their posts Mr. Taft called upon Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton is the successor of Booker T. Washington. He is a sturdy man of fifty whose pronounced black features are surrounded by a thick covering of graying hair. He is recognized as one of the leading negro

citizens of the country and is an educator of marked ability.

In by far the best voice heard during the proceedings, Dr. Moton rendered the tribute of the people of his race to the great Lincoln. He referred to the negro citizens of the country as "black Americans." He said no group of people living under the American flag had proved their loyalty to a greater extent than the people of his race. He pointed with pride to the fact that not one of the men who served during the European war and tried for acts of sedition to the Government was of African origin.

Dr. Moton said the negro citizens of the country now own 22,000,000 acres of land and that 600,000 of them own their homes. He declared the one ambition of the people of the race was to complete the work which Lincoln had begun and to prove to the entire world that the men who gave their lives in the civil conflict in the 60's had not died in vain.

He closed by declaring that the name of Lincoln held an imperishable place in the hearts of every man, woman and child of his race and that the lessons he taught them has made them good citizens, worthy of the esteem of their white associates.

Markham Reads Poem.

The negro educator was generously applauded, after which Edwin Markham, with shaggy white hair and beard, came forward to read his poem on Lincoln, which he prefaced with the statement that he had revised it for the present occasion. The poet declaimed his verses in a resonant voice and was liberally cheered.

Before Chief Justice Taft came forward to present the memorial on behalf of the Lincoln Commission the band aroused enthusiasm by playing "John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave."

Mr. Taft paid a lofty tribute to Lincoln. Most of his address, however, related to the history of the movement to commemorate the achievements of Lincoln in suitable form. He accorded credit to his associates on the commission, to Henry Bacon, the architect who designed the memorial; to Daniel Chester French, the sculptor of the figure of Lincoln, and to John Guerin, also an American, who painted the two canvases representing the Emancipation and Reunion that appear in the chamber on either side of the niche in which is the figure of Lincoln. Mr. Taft then introduced the President, whose ruddy, brown face reflected the benefit of the short vacation from which he had just returned.

The President read his speech from a manuscript in a clear voice that amplified carried to the furthest fringe of the crowd in the mall. He spoke for twenty minutes and was interrupted only on three occasions by persons who were moved to express their approval at the most impressive periods. The most continued applause was provoked by the President's statement that "Abraham Lincoln was no superman."

Harding's Portrayal.

He portrayed the great war President as a kind, gentle soul who would not invoke the aid of armed force to impose his views on any class of people.

Like the great Washington whose monumental shaft towers nearby as a fit companion to the memorial we dedicate to-day," said the President, "the two testifying the great love of all Americans to founder and savior—like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demigods in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we understand this fact. It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority in time of stress men big enough and strong enough to meet all demands."

For half an hour after he had delivered his speech the President and his party were escorted through the Memorial Building by Mr. Bacon, Mr. French and Mr. Guerin. On his departure the Memorial was thrown open to the public and was inspected by thousands of persons, many of whom came from all parts of the country to attend the ceremonies.

Architects and artists regard the new Memorial as one of the most impressive in the world. It occupies an isolated elevation between the Washington Monument and the Potomac River. The plan of the commission and architects and artists called for a design of magnitude dominating its immediate surroundings. They intended it as a memorial to one of the two greatest Americans.

Harmonious Blending.

The design selected fits harmoniously into the landscape composition in its classic lines. It is intended to unify the culture which Lincoln attained. The simple dignity of the Doric school was regarded as best representing his straightforward life and the dignity justified by his services to the country.

The most important object in the memorial, of course, is the statue of Lincoln, and this naturally dominates the entire structure. This extensive portion is unoccupied by any other object that might detract from the impression created by the statue.

The smaller hall, at each side of the central space, each of which contains a memorial, one of the second inaugural address and the other the Gettysburg address. While these memorials can be seen from either side of the hall, the statue is seen from the central portion where the statue is placed by a row of Ionic columns, lending an impression of isolation to the space they occupy.

Surrounding the walls inclosed in these memorials is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing one of the thirty-six States that existed at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals are forty-eight memorial fountains, one for each of the States at the present time.

The memorial is approached over a terrace which raises the floor of it forty-five feet above the ground. There is a circular terrace 1,000 feet

in diameter and eleven feet above the ground. On the outer edge of this are planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 255 feet in diameter.

In Center of Plateau.

In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace 255 feet long, 156 feet wide and 14 feet high. It is on this terrace that the marble memorial rises. All the foundations of the steps, terraces and memorial are built on concrete piling.

The total height of the structure above grade is 122 feet. The outside of the memorial hall is 84 feet long and 156 feet long and the design of it is Doric.

The central hall, where the statue stands, is 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high. The walls where the memorials and Lincoln's speeches are placed are 37 feet wide, 57 feet long and 60 feet high. The interior columns are Ionic and 50 feet high. The marble used in the structure came from the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

The figure of Lincoln is of Georgia marble, the pedestal and base of Tennessee marble. The statue and its pedestal are 30 feet high and the figure of Lincoln 19 feet high from the top of his head to the sole of his expansive boot. The head of Lincoln measures 3 feet in height drawn to an exact proportion. Mr. French has tried to represent Abraham Lincoln as the great war President mentally and physically capable of bringing the nation through the great civil conflict.

Seated in Great Armchair.

Lincoln is shown seated in a great armchair 12½ feet high, over the back of which a flag is draped. The boot is ¾ feet long and is 8 feet from the sole of it to the kneecap. Mr. French was engaged four years in making his study of Lincoln. Experts who have seen it declare that it is one of the most impressive figures ever reproduced in stone. The statue was cut by Piccirilli Brothers of New York city. It took them many months to do it.

The interior of the memorial is lighted through translucent panels of marble and by the opening from which the brooding eyes of Lincoln look upon the world.

The decorations by Jules Guerin representing Emancipation and Reunion are on canvas, each piece of which weighs 600 pounds. Each canvas is 6 feet long and 12 feet wide. The figures are 8½ feet high. There are forty-eight figures in the two panels.

The decorations are pronounced by Mr. Guerin to be absolutely weatherproof, the paint being mixed with white wax and kerosene. Chemically it is similar to the wax found in the tombs of the kings of Egypt.

The decorations are fixed to the walls with a mixture of white lead and varnish. The decoration of the south wall represents the emancipation of the race; the subordinate groups portraying civilization and progress. The decoration on the north wall represents the Union and the progress in the arts and sciences. The decorations in the Memorial typify in allegory the principles evident in the life of Lincoln. There are six groups in a grove, each group having for a background cypress trees, the emblem of eternity.

Giving Freedom and Liberty.

The decoration above the Gettysburg address typifies Freedom and Liberty. The angel of truth is shown giving Freedom and Liberty to a slave from whose arms and feet the shackles of bondage are falling.

The left group represents Justice and Law. The right group represents Immortality. The central figure of this is being crowned with a laurel wreath. The standing figures are Faith, Hope and Charity. On each side is a vessel of wine and a vessel of oil, the symbols of everlasting life.

The decoration above the second inaugural address shows the Angel of Truth joining the hands of the laurel-crowned figures of the North and the South, signifying Unity, and her protecting wings ennobling the arts of painting, philosophy, music, architecture, chemistry, literature and sculpture.

Immediately behind the figure of Music is the veiled figure of the Future. The left group typifies Fraternity, holding within her encircling arms a man and woman, the symbols of the family developing the abundance of the earth. The right group represents peace and giving the water of life to the halt, the blind and caring for the orphans. The Memorial cost \$2,839,720, which was appropriated by Congress.

PREST'S PLANE DAMAGED.

CHETENNE, May 30.—C. O. Prest, aviator, attempting to fly from Buffalo to Siberia, was unable to continue his flight from this city yesterday because of damage done to the wings of his airplane by a hailstorm the day before. Prest arrived here Saturday.

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